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| Unit | Time Frame |
| 1. **Reconstruction and an Expanding America (Reconstruction-1897)** |  |
| 1. **Reconstruction – economic, political, and social consequences** | 1 week |
| 5.1.1.a Analyze the political and social impact of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, such as the election of African-Americans to local, state, and federal offices. **(13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, African-American Civil Rights, carpetbaggers, scalawags)**  5.1.1.b Evaluate the power struggle between the executive and legislative branches at the national level during Reconstruction, such as Presidential v. Congressional Reconstruction plans. **(Presidential v. Congressional Reconstruction, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Radical Republicans, Tenure of Office Act)**  5.1.1.c Evaluate the social and economic effects of sharecropping, tenant farming and the Freedman’s Bureau in the post Civil War South. **(Sharecropping, tenant farming, Freedman’s Bureau)**  5.1.1.d Analyze the practices, policies and legislation used to deny African-Americans’ civil rights, including black codes, lynching, the Ku Klux Klan, voting restrictions, Jim Crow Laws and *Plessy v. Ferguson*(1896). **(Black Codes, Jim Crow laws, *Plessy v Ferguson,* lynching, poll taxes, redeemers)**  5.1.1.e Examine African-American responses to the denial of civil rights such as the rise of African-American churches, African-American newspapers, historically black colleges and the responses of individuals, such as Ida B. Wells, W.E.B. DuBois, and Booker T. Washington. **(African-American activists - Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Ida Wells, women’s rights)**  5.1.1.f Analyze the economic, political and social factors that influenced the end of Reconstruction, such as northern reluctance to advocate for African-American equality, corruption in government, the Panic of 1873, and the election of 1876. **(Laissez-faire economics, Civil Service, Rutherford B. Hayes, election of 1876, compromise of 1877, Solid South)** |  |
| 1. **Industrialization in the late 19th century** | 1.5 weeks |
| 5.1.2.a Analyze the causes of industrialization including improved use of resources, technology, labor, capital and transportation networks. **(means of production-what to produce, how to produce, for whom to produce, Great Migration)**  5.1.2.b Describe laissez-faire attitudes toward capitalism and the changes in the organization of businesses, such as trusts, holding companies, and monopolies and their impact on government policy and regulation. (**Laissez-faire, trusts, monopoly, Gilded Age, horizontal integration, vertical integration, interlocking directorates)**  5.1.2.c Describe new technologies and inventions in agriculture, transportation, communication, manufacturing and the impact on individuals, groups and regions. **(Industrialization)**  5.1.2.d Analyze the shift in government intervention and regulation of the economy such as protective tariffs, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the Interstate Commerce Act. **(Progressivism, Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Interstate Commerce Act)**  5.1.2.e Evaluate the role of business leaders, such as Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and J.P Morgan in transforming the United States economy. (**Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J.P. Morgan, Robber Barons, Joseph Pulitzer, William Randolph Hearst )** |  |
| **C. Impact of Industrialization – economic, social, and political** | 1.5 weeks |
| 5.1.3.a Evaluate the impact of industrialization and laissez-faire policies on workers, such as the National Labor Union, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, and the impact of events, such as the Haymarket Riot, Homestead Strike, and the Pullman Strike. **(National Labor Union, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Haymarket Riot, Homestead Strike, Pullman Strike, sweatshops)**  5.1.3.b Evaluate the impact of industrialization on regional development, settlement patterns and quality of life. **(Impact of Industrialization)**  5.1.3.c Evaluate the government and public response to immigrants as a result of industrialization, such as nativism, the Americanization Movement, and immigration restrictions. **(Immigration, Americanization, nativism, Chinese Exclusionary Act, settlement houses, Jane Addams)**  5.1.3.d Describe both the positive and negative functions of political machines and their influence at the state and local level. **(political machines, Tammany Hall, civil service, Pendleton Civil Service Act)**  5.1.3.e Describe the relationship between industrialization and urbanization, such as increased socio-economic stratification, innovations in technology and transportation on urban life. **(Industrialization, urbanization)**  5.1.3.f Examine the responses to social problems created by industrial growth, such as the Social Gospel movement, the Gospel of Wealth and Social Darwinism. **(Social Gospel movement, Gospel of Wealth, Social Darwinism, temperance movement )**  5.1.3.g Evaluate the economic, political and social conditions that prompted the rise of the Populist movement. **(Populism, Sound Money, Free Silver movement, farmer’s alliance, the Grange)** |  |
| 1. **Westward Expansion – causes and consequences** | 1 week |
| 5.1.4.a Analyze the factors of westward expansion, including the rise of industrialization, concept of Manifest Destiny, perceptions of overcrowding, opportunities to acquire land, and the discovery of gold and silver. **(Westward Expansion, Manifest Destiny, discovery of gold, exodusters)**  5.1.4.b Describe the impact of geography and technology on the settlement of the west, such as mining, ranching, lumbering and farming and the environmental consequences. **(consequences of Westward Expansion)**  5.1.4.c Evaluate the impact of westward expansion on Native Americans and their responses to the destruction of the buffalo, military conflicts, and the Dawes Severalty Act (1887). **(Impact on Native Americans, Dawes Severalty Act, property rights, Indian boarding schools)**  5.1.4.d Evaluate the impact of government actions on migration patterns, such as the Homestead Act of 1862, state land grant acts, and the development of the Transcontinental Railroad. **(Westward Expansion, railroads, Homestead Act of 1862)**  5.1.4.e Describe the experiences of minorities in the west, such as extended rights for African Americans, the mistreatment of Chinese and Irish immigrants, and the extension of political and legal rights to women. **(immigration, women’s rights, African-American rights)** |  |
|  | **Unit I total = 5 weeks** |
| 1. **Challenges of a New Century (1898-1929)** |  |
| 1. **Progressive Movement – cultural, economic, political, and social impact** | 1 week |
| 5.2.1.a Analyze the impact of the muckrakers of the Progressive Movement on child labor reform, workplace conditions and government reforms. **(muckrakers, child labor reform, John Dewey, Jacob Riis)**  5.2.1.b Describe local, state and national reforms that addressed political corruption, including secret ballot, referendum, initiative, recall, the city manager, and the direct election of senators. **(referendum, initiative, recall, city manager, direct election of senators, Australian ballot)**  5.2.1.c Describe the impact of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments to the Constitution **(16th, 17th, 18th, 19th amendments)**  5.2.1.d Describe the impact of government actions on big business and labor, such as Supreme Court cases and legislation as remedies to problems in society. **(Clayton Anti-Trust Act, Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Interstate Commerce Act, trust-busting, Theodore Roosevelt)**  5.2.1.e Analyze the role of presidential power and the shaping of the modern presidency, such as the Square Deal and Roosevelt’s response to the 1902 Coal Strike. **(Square Deal, 1902 Coal Strike, executive power, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson)**  5.2.1.f Evaluate how the Progressive movement impacted women and immigrants. **(18th amendment, socialism, minimum wage – maximum hours legislation, 19th amendment)**  5.2.1.g Analyze African-American responses to inequality, such as the Niagara Movement, the establishment of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Urban League, and the Universal Negro Improvement Association. **(NAACP, Urban League, Universal Negro Improvement Association)**  5.2.1.h Analyze conservationism and creation of national parks during the Roosevelt administration. **(conservationism, preservationists)**  5.2.1.i Explain the reasons for the creation of the Federal Reserve system and its influence on the economy of the 1920’s. **(Federal Reserve Act, monetary policy)**  5.2.1.j Describe the positive and negative impact of the Progressive Era. **(expansion of government involvement, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th amendments, anti-lynching legislation,)** |  |
| 1. **Era of Imperialism – foreign policy** | 1 week |
| 5.2.2.a Describe factors that contributed to imperialism, such as the industrial revolution, racism, a desire to spread Christianity, a desire for naval power, the closing of the American frontier, and the resulting emergence of nationalism/jingoism. **(Imperialism, nationalism, yellow journalism, Hawaiian Annexation, William McKinley, William Randolph Hearst, Joseph Pulitzer, jingoism)**  5.2.2.b Examine the impact of the Spanish American War, such as the acquisition of new territories. **(Spanish-American War, imperialism, Cuba, Platt Amendment)**  5.2.2.c Describe the impact of United States policy in Latin America, such as the events leading to the construction of the Panama Canal, the Roosevelt Corollary, Dollar Diplomacy, and Moral Diplomacy. **(Panama Canal, Roosevelt Corollary, Dollar Diplomacy, Moral Diplomacy)**  5.2.2.d Analyze the impact of United States foreign policy in East Asia such as the Open Door Policy, and the renewal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. **(Open Door Policy, Chinese Exclusion Act, spheres of influence, Gentlemen’s Agreement)**  5.2.2.e Analyze the arguments of Americans who opposed imperialism, such as the Anti-Imperialist League and organized labor. **(Anti-Imperialists)**  5.2.2.f Analyze the impact of imperialism, empire building and colonization on native societies. **(impact of Imperialism & colonization)** |  |
| 1. **World War I – foreign policy** | 1.5 weeks |
| 5.2.3.a Describe the factors leading to World War I, including militarism, the formation of alliances, nationalism, imperialism, and the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. **(causes of World War I: Assassination, Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism, Alliances, Leadership was poor, i.e. ANIMAL)**  5.2.3.b Analyze the events leading to United States entry into World War I, including unrestricted submarine warfare, and the Zimmerman Note. **(unrestricted submarine warfare, Zimmerman note, Lusitania)**  5.2.3.c Analyze the significance of Woodrow Wilson’s foreign policy decisions, including the Fourteen Points and the debate over the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. **(Fourteen Points, Treaty of Versailles, American Expeditionary Force, New World Order)**  5.2.3.d Describe the effects of the Treaty of Versailles, its provisions for reparations, the “war guilt” clause, the League of Nations and changes in national boundaries on international conflicts during World War I. **(League of Nations, reparations, war guilt clause)**  5.2.3.e Analyze the impact of United States’ involvement in World War I on future foreign policy. **(impact of World War I, Kellogg-Briand Pact, Isolationism)** |  |
| 1. **World War I and the 1920’s – cultural, economic, political, and social changes** | 1.5 week |
| 5.2.4.a Examine the restrictions on civil liberties during World War I. **(*Schenk v. U.S.*, clear and present danger, Espionage Act, propaganda)**  5.2.4.b Describe how World War I led to an increase in nativism and xenophobia in the United States, such as anti-German sentiment, anti-immigration attitudes, anti-Semitism, and the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan. **(Nativism, xenophobia, Ku Klux Klan, Warren G. Harding, Normalcy, 1924 National Origins Act)**  5.2.4.c Describe the political and social consequences of the Red Scare, including the Palmer Raids, immigration restrictions and the Sacco and Vanzetti case. **(Red Scare, Palmer Raids, Sacco/Vanzetti)**  5.2.4.d Examine the connection between Prohibition and the emergence of organized crime. **(Prohibition/19th amendment, Volstead Act)**  5.2.4.e Describe the tension between fundamentalism and the changing social values, including Prohibition, and the issues surrounding the Scopes Monkey Trial. **(Scopes Monkey Trial, fundamentalism, modernism)**  5.2.4.f Describe the changing social and economic role of women and the impact of the woman’s suffrage movement. **(Women’s rights, suffrage)**  5.2.4.g Analyze the shift of African-American demographics from the rural South to the urban/industrial north and west during the Great Migration and the consequences of the migration on regions. **(Great Migration, racial tension)**  5.2.4.h Analyze the relationship between the arts and social and political changes, such as the Harlem Renaissance, the rise of youth culture, the leisure culture, radio and motion pictures, the Jazz Age, and the “lost” generation. **(Harlem Renaissance, effects of leisure culture, homogenization of culture through radio and movies, Jazz, Charles Lindbergh, “lost” generation)**  5.2.4.i Analyze the consumer culture of the 1920’s, such as the growth of advertising, the impact of the automobile industry, mail order catalogues, and department stores. **(Consumerism)**  5.2.4.j Examine the economic characteristics of the 1920’s that led to the stock market crash of 1929 and to the Great Depression, such as the unequal distribution of income, buying on credit, buying stocks on margin, inflated real estate prices and overproduction in industry, and agriculture. **(buying on credit, buying on margin, inflation, Herbert Hoover, agricultural recession, overproduction)** |  |
|  | **Unit II total = 5 weeks** |
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| **Administer Benchmark I – Assessing Units I & II**  **Scan assessments by November 20th** | **50 SR questions** |
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| 1. **The United States in a Time of Crisis (1929-1945)** |  |
| 1. **The Great Depression – consequences and government responses** | 3 weeks |
| 5.3.1.a Evaluate the hardships of the Great Depression on various groups in American Society, including families, farmers, African Americans, and industrial workers. **(last hired-first fired policies, economic effects of Great Depression, Hoovervilles, labor unrest, Dust Bowl, unemployment rates)**  5.3.1.b Describe the responses of the Hoover administration to the Great Depression. **(Hoover responses to Depression, indirect relief)**  5.3.1.c Describe the responses of the Roosevelt administration to the Great Depression. **(New Deal, 100 days, bank holiday, direct relief, Keynesian economics, fireside chats, Federal Reserve, Good Neighbor Policy)**  5.3.1.d Analyze the effectiveness of New Deal programs, such as the Social Security Administration (SSA), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). **(Social Security, FDIC, TVA, SEC, Civilian Conservation Corps, Indian Reorganization Act)**  5.3.1.e Describe the arguments of New Deal critics such as Huey Long, Father Charles Coughlin, and Dr. Charles Townshend. **(New Deal Opponents-Huey Long, Father Coughlin, Dr. Charles Townshend, creeping socialism, court packing)**  5.3.1.f Describe the influence of the arts, film, and the popularity of radio in helping Americans deal with the trials of the Great Depression. **(Popular culture-arts, film, radio, fireside chats)**  5.3.1.g Analyze the lasting legacy of the New Deal, including economic stability and the increased involvement of the government in the lives of citizens. **(Increased government involvement, fiscal policy, the new Democratic party coalition, Black Cabinet, women in politics – Frances Perkins, Mary McLeod Bethune, Eleanor Roosevelt)** |  |
| 1. **World War II – causes and U.S. involvement** | 3 weeks |
| 5.3.2.a Explain the events that led to the beginning of the Second World War including the failure of the Treaty of Versailles, the rise of totalitarian regimes in Europe and Asia and the worldwide recession of the 1920’s and 1930’s. **(Causes of World War II, totalitarianism, fascism, Nazism, protectionism, tariffs, Smoot-Hawley tariff, global recession, Axis powers)**  5.3.2.b Explain the United States gradual involvement in the war in Europe through legislative and executive measures, such as Cash and Carry, Lend Lease, and the Atlantic Charter. **(Cash & Carry, Lend Lease, Atlantic Charter, fall of France, isolationism, America First movement)**  5.3.2.c Describe how the economic and political conflicts between Japan and the United States led to the attack on Pearl Harbor. **(Pearl Harbor, oil embargo, freezing assets)**  5.3.2.d Examine military strategies and technologies employed by the United States in WWII including D-Day, island hopping and the development and use of atomic weapons. **(Midway, Stalingrad, El Alamein, D-Day, Island Hopping, Atomic weapons, Manhattan Project)**  5.3.2.e Investigate the response of the United States government to the discovery of the Holocaust and immigration policies with respect to refugees. **(Holocaust)**  5.3.2.f Analyze how the events, such as the Yalta and Potsdam conferences and creation of the United Nations shaped the post war world. **(Yalta, Potsdam, United Nations, internationalism)**  5.3.2.g Analyze the long-term consequences of the United States’ involvement in WWII and the emergence of America as an economic and military force. (**Long-term effects of US in World War II, superpower)** |  |
| 1. **World War II – economic, political, and social impact** | 3 weeks |
| 5.3.3.a Describe how American citizens supported the war effort through rationing and purchasing of war bonds. **(rationing, war bonds)**  5.3.3.b Evaluate the government’s use of propaganda in gaining support and cooperation for war efforts. **(propaganda)**  5.3.3.c Evaluate the decision of the government to limit civil liberties during World War II. **(Limitation of civil liberties)**  5.3.3.d Evaluate the decision of the government to relocate American citizens and aliens to internment camps during the war. **(Japanese-American Internment, Executive Order #9006)**  5.3.3.e Describe the changing roles of women, African-Americans and other minority groups during the war years, such as access to education and jobs. **(Women and minorities during WWII, Executive Order #8802, Double V Campaign)** |  |
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|  | **Unit III total = 9 weeks** |
| **Administer Benchmark II – Assessing Unit III**  **Scan assessments by January 29th** | **50 SR questions** |
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| 1. **Challenges of the Post War World (1946-1968)** |  |
| 1. **The Cold War – causes, events, and policies** | 1.5 week |
| 5.4.1.a Describe the response of the United States to communist expansion in Europe, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Airlift (1948), and the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. **(Iron curtain, communist expansion, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Berlin Airlift, NATO)**  5.4.1.b Describe the development of United States containment policies in Asia as a result of the rise of Communist China. **(Containment, rollback)**  5.4.1.c Analyze the role of the United States in the United Nations, including the establishment of the state of Israel and participation in the Korean Conflict. **(Formation of Israel, Korean Conflict)**  5.4.1.d Analyze the impact of Cold War events in Cuba, including the Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961) and Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) and the expansion of the Cold War into the Western Hemisphere. **(Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis)**  5.4.1.e Examine the causes and escalation of United States involvement in the Vietnam War, including the domino theory and Tonkin Gulf Resolution. **(Vietnam, domino theory, Tonkin Gulf Resolution, Lyndon Johnson, Robert McNamara)**  5.4.1.f Analyze the competition and the consequences of the space and arms races between the United States and the Soviet Union, including the impact of Sputnik. **(Space race, Sputnik, arms race, National Defense Education Act)** |  |
| 1. **The U.S. between 1946-1968 – economic, political, and social changes** | 2 weeks |
| 5.4.2.a Describe the conflict between protecting civil liberties and maintaining national security that arose during the second Red Scare, such as House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), Federal Employees Loyalty Program, McCarthyism, and the Rosenberg case. **(second Red Scare, HUAC, McCarthyism, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, loyalty boards)**  5.4.2.b Describe the impact of the creation of the interstate highway system, such as the evolution of suburbia, increasing dependence on the automobile and movement of people and industry away from the central cities. **(Suburbanization, Levittown, Interstate Highway System, economic impact of automobiles and roads)**  5.4.2.c Describe the economic boom of the 1950’s and the impact on American life, such as the G.I. Bill on the qualifications of workers, the increase of consumerism, increasing dependence on oil and the development of the leisure class. **(Consumerism, G.I. Bill, oil dependence, credit cards)**  5.4.2.d Describe the baby boom and its consequences on American society. **(Baby boom effects – economic, social, cultural)**  5.4.2.e Analyze the growing impact of television and other mass media on politics and political attitudes, such as the Kennedy-Nixon debate, the Vietnam Conflict, and the Civil Rights Movement. **(Kennedy-Nixon debate, 1950’s society viewed through television, Vietnam in the living room, Walter Cronkite, Civil Rights Movement viewed through television)**  5.4.2.f Describe the overall goals of the Great Society and its programs, such as the War on Poverty and Medicare/Medicaid. **(Great Society, war on poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, racial justice)**  5.4.2.g Analyze the significance of the Warren Court in decisions, including *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961), *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963), and *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966). **(Warren Court, *Mapp v Ohio*, *Gideon v Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, rights of the accused, 4th Amendment, 5th Amendment, 6th Amendment, due process)***  5.4.2.h Analyze the economic, political, and social impact of the changing role of women **(Betty Friedan, Feminine Mystique, changing role of women, pink collar jobs, birth control, trends in divorce, Gloria Steinem)**  5.4.2.i Examine trends in popular culture from 1946-1968 such as advertising, the beat movement, rock and roll music, the growth of television, and changes in the motion picture industry. **(Beat movement, rock and roll, portrayal of American families on Television)** |  |
| 1. **The Civil Rights Movement between 1946-1968** | 1.5 weeks |
| 5.4.3.a Examine the battle for school desegregation, including *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954) and the roles of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and Thurgood Marshall. (***Brown v. Board of Education*, *Brown* *v. Board II, “*deliberate speed”, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP)**  5.4.3.b Describe the efforts to enforce school desegregation and local reaction to these efforts, including crisis at Little Rock (1957) and the University of Mississippi (1962). **(desegregation, Little Rock, University of Mississippi, Dwight Eisenhower, James Meredith, Orval Faubus)**  5.4.3.c Describe various activities that Civil Rights activists used to protest segregation, including boycotts, sit-ins, marches, and voter registration campaigns. **(Montgomery Bus Boycott, carpooling, Woolworth’s sit-in, segregation, Freedom summer, Freedom riders, voter registration, civil disobedience)**  5.4.3.d Compare the philosophies of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Malcolm X and the Black Power Movement. **(King v Malcolm X, Black Power Movement, civil disobedience, “I Have A Dream” speech, the “Chickens Come Home To Roost” speech)**  5.4.3.e Describe the impact of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s and Malcolm X’s leadership and assassinations on the Civil Rights Movement. **(non-violent protest, Nation of Islam, James Earl Ray, Baltimore Riot of 1968)**  5.4.3.f Describe the goals of Civil Rights legislation, including the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the 24th Amendment. **(Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968, Voting Rights Act of 1965, 24th Amendment)**  5.4.3.g Describe why urban violence and race riots escalated during the 1960s in reaction to ongoing discrimination and the slow pace of Civil Rights Advances. **(Race riots, Watts riots)**  5.4.3.h Analyze the opposition to the Civil Rights Movement, such as the Dixiecrats, white citizens councils, and white supremacist movements. **(Dixiecrats, white citizens councils, white supremacist movements, Ku Klux Klan)** |  |
|  | **Unit IV total = 5 Weeks** |
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| 1. **Democracy Challenged (1968-1980)** |  |
| 1. **Events in South East Asia – foreign policy and domestic response** | 1.5 weeks |
| 5.5.1.a Analyze the significance of key events during the Vietnam War, including the Tet Offensive (1968), the My Lai Massacre (1968), the publication of the Pentagon Papers, and the invasions of Cambodia and Laos (1970). **(Tet Offensive, My Lai Massacre, Pentagon Papers, Gen. William Westmoreland, invasion of Cambodia, invasion of Laos, Paris Peace Accord, fall of Saigon)**  5.5.1.b Explain the development of the anti-war movement and its consequences for American society, including reactions to the military draft and returning veterans, the polarization of society, the Chicago Democratic Convention (1968), and Kent State (1970). **(military draft, Kent State, 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention, 26th amendment, Chicago 8, Woodstock, POWs, MIAs, amnesty for draft evaders)**  5.5.1.c Evaluate the effectiveness of the media on shaping public opinion about the Vietnam War and the invasions of Cambodia and Laos. **(Walter Cronkite, Pentagon Papers, New York Times)**  5.5.1.d Describe the actions the United States took to withdraw from the Vietnam War and the effects on the Vietnamese, including Vietnamization. **(Vietnamization, Nixon Doctrine)**  5.5.1.e Describe how and why the War Powers Act (1973) changed presidential power. **(War Powers Act)** |  |
| 1. **U.S. foreign policy from 1968-1980 outside of SE Asia** | 1 week |
| 5.5.2.a Evaluate the changing United States relationship with the Soviet Union, including détente, arms control agreements, such as SALT I (1972), and SALT II (1979), the invasion of Afghanistan, and the decision to boycott the 1980 Olympic Games. **(Apollo II moon landing, détente, Moscow Summit, Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, SALT I, SALT II, invasion of Afghanistan, boycott of 1980 Olympics, Jimmy Carter)**  5.5.2.b Describe the impact of the changing relationship between the United States and China. **(détente, Mao Tse-tung, Richard Nixon, Ping Pong Diplomacy, Henry Kissinger)**  5.5.2.c Analyze how Arab-Israeli tensions impacted United States foreign policy, including the Energy Crisis (1973), and Camp David Accords (1979). **(Energy Crisis, oil embargo, OPEC, Camp David Accords, Yom Kippur War, shuttle diplomacy)**  5.5.2.d Describe the political tensions that led to the Iranian Hostage Crisis (1980). **(Iranian Hostage Crisis)** |  |
| 1. **Government politics and domestic policy from 1968 – 1980** | 1 week |
| 5.5.3.a Analyze the impact of the Watergate crisis on American attitudes toward the government and the office of the President. **(Watergate, executive privilege, Richard Nixon, CRP/CREEP, Spiro T. Agnew, Gerald R. Ford, Saturday Night Massacre, Watergate Senate hearings/checks and balance, Sen. Sam Ervin, pardon of Nixon)**  5.5.3.b Describe the public awareness of increased environmental problems and government efforts to address them, such as the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered Species Act. **(Environmental Protection Agency, Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, Love Canal, Alaskan Pipeline)**  5.5.3.c Evaluate the increasing role of regulatory agencies in protecting United States citizens, such as the Food and Drug Administration, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. **(FDA, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, OSHA, Department of Energy, Three Mile Island)**  5.5.3.d Describe the impact of stagflation and deficit spending on the American economy **(stagflation, deficit spending, revenue sharing, dollar devaluation, California’s Prop 13, fiscal policy)**  5.5.3.e Describe the cause of the energy crisis in the 1970’s and its effect on American society. **(OPEC, oil embargo, energy crisis, “Crisis of Confidence” speech, malaise, Emergency Highway Energy Conservation Act)** |  |
| 1. **The Civil Rights Movement from 1968-1980** | 1.5 weeks |
| 5.5.4.a Evaluate the impact of school desegregation stemming from the *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) decision, including local implementation of busing. **(Boston busing controversy)**  5.5.4.b Describe the controversy involving the extension of civil rights through the implementation of Affirmative Action, such as *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978). **(Affirmative Action, Bakke decision, “reverse discrimination”, racial quotas, revised Philadelphia Plan of 1969)**  5.5.4.c Describe the Native American quest for civil rights, including the establishment of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the implementation of legislation **(American Indian Movement, Native American Civil Rights, seizure of Alcatraz, occupation of Wounded Knee)**  5.5.4.d Describe the Latino quest for civil rights and the formation of the United Farm Workers Union. **(United Farm Workers Union, Latino Civil Rights, Cesar Chavez)**  5.5.4.e Describe the impact of the women’s movement on government actions such as the Higher Education Act Title IX (1972) and the Equal Rights Amendment (1972) **(Higher Education Act Title IX, Equal Rights Amendment)** |  |
|  | **Unit V total = 5 weeks** |
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| **Administer Benchmark III – Assessing Units IV-V** | **50 SR questions** |
| **Scan assessments by April 23rd** |  |
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| 1. **America Impacts the World (1981-Present)** |  |
| 1. **U.S. Foreign Policy from 1981-Present** | 4 weeks |
| 5.6.1.a Describe how United States policies and actions contributed to the end of the Cold War. **(End of Cold War, Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars), Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, deficit spending, Perestroika, Glasnost)**  5.6.1.b Evaluate United States policies and actions in response to international terrorism, such as the attack on the Marine barracks in Beirut (1983), Embassy bombings (2000), the attacks on the U.S.S.  Cole (2000), and September 11, 2001. **(Marine barracks attack, Embassy bombings, World Trade Center bombing(1993), air raid of Libya, Gulf War, Operation Desert Storm, U.S.S. Cole, Sept. 11, 2001, invasion of Afghanistan, invasion of Iraq, “axis of evil”, terror alerts.)**  5.6.1.c Describe how the United States has addressed issues related to global economic interdependence, such as free trade v. protectionism, and the debate over outsourcing. **(globalization, free trade v. protectionism, outsourcing, most-favored nation status for China )**  5.6.1. d Describe United States involvement with international and regional organizations, such as the European Union (EU), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Organization of Petroleum  Exporting Countries (OPEC), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the United Nations (UN). **(EU, NAFTA, OPEC, NATO, UN, World Trade Organization)**  5.6.1. e Explain how developments in the Middle East have affected United States foreign policy, such as the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the rise of political Islam, and the Israeli -Palestinian conflicts. **(Iraq invasion of Kuwait, political Islam, Israeli-Palestinian controversy, PLO, Hamas, intifada)**  5.6.1. f Evaluate the role of the United States in addressing global and humanitarian issues such as the environment, the A.I.D.S. epidemic, healthcare and human rights. **(Kyoto protocol, cap-and-trade policy debate, President’s Emergency Plan for Aids Relief - PEPFAR, global A.I.D.S., sanctions against South Africa, humanitarian relief , genocide, Rwanda)**  5.6.1. g Explain how the dependence on energy sources shapes United States foreign policy. **(oil dependency, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia)**  5.6.1. h Analyze the purposes and effects of United States military interventions using regional case studies in the context of the Cold War, international peacekeeping efforts, and responses to terrorism before and after September 11, 2001. **(Invasion of Grenada, Iran-Contra arms deal, invasion of Panama, invasion of Somalia, Kosovo war, Dayton agreement)** |  |
| 1. **American society from 1981-Present – economic, political, and social influences** | 3 weeks |
| 5.6.2.a Describe the political and social issues that polarized United States political culture after 1980, such as Iran Contra, conflicts over judicial appointments, the controversial election of 2000, criticism of federal government subsistence programs and conservative v. liberal debates. **(Abscam fallout, hostages released from Iran, Sandra Day O’Connor, Geraldine Ferraro, Clarence Thomas, Ross Perot, Iran Contra, Neoconservatives, Contract with America, Million Man March, Whitewater, Impeachment of Bill Clinton, 2000 election, *Bush v. Gore* Hillary Clinton)**  5.6.2.b Evaluate how the government has addressed changing demographics, including immigration, the changing age structure and increasing minority populations in the United States. **(glass ceiling, graying of America, ADA, minority-majorities, illegal aliens, Real ID act, Social Security viability, Minutemen border patrols)**  5.6.2.c Analyze how globalization has increased due to economic and technological innovations, such as outsourcing, computers, cell phones, and the Internet. **(Globalization, outsourcing, trade deficit, unemployment rate, productivity, multinational corporations)**  5.6.2.d Describe the significance of the growing federal deficit and the impact of the global market, such as supply-side economics, entitlements, and loss of domestic industry. **(supply-side economics, entitlements, “downsizing”, Consumer Price Index, inflation, deflation, fiscal policy, monetary policy, PAYGO, treasury bills, monetary supply, debt ceiling, national debt, government “shutdowns”, furloughs)**  5.6.2.e Explain the influence of special-interest groups, the media and political parties on the changing political landscape and culture. **(special-interest groups, American Association of Retired Persons, National Rifle Association, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Education Association, American Israel Public Affairs Committee, PACs, “liberal media”, conservative talk radio, NPR, PBS, network news, Libertarians)** |  |
|  | **Unit VI total = 7 weeks** |
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| **Administer End of Course Assessment – Assessing Units I-VI**  **Scan assessments by June 11th** | **75 SR questions, 3 BCRs, and 1 ECR** |